Letter from Edward Bates,

The Democrat to-morrow will contain Judge Bates letter in support of the Chicago nominee. After dischaiming that he feels the least pique or dissatisfactio at not being nominated himself, he says that it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter. The Democratic party, he says, has merged it

that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter. The Democratic party, he says, has merged its existence in the one idea of Negro Slavery, and is wholly sectional. It has, in various instances, endangered the equality of coordinate branches of the Government, and attempted to degrade the Judiciary by striving to make it a passive register of party decrees.

In most if not all things, he considers the Republican party the opposite of the Democratic, and therefore entitled to his supporting any man whom the Republican party might put forward if he had not other good reasons for supporting Mr. Lincoln. The Union party he considers too weak to elect any candidate or establish sny principle. He says he has known Mr. Lincoln for more than twenty years, and that he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage morals, and aminibity; that he has talents, and he will use them to the best advantage. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and well able to sustain himself and advance the came, against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons of use; that, in brief, he considers him a sound, safe, national man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the great Valley of the Mississippi, and that for the good of the whole country he hopes he may be elected. The letter is very able, and has given great satisfaction to such of his Republican frie das as have seen it.

The Pony Express.
St. Joseph, Taesday, June 19, 1860.
The Pony Express from Camp Floyd arrived here at con to-day, on time.
The Indian troubles in Western Utah have not yet

The westward Express left here on Saturday night, and will continue to leave every Wednesday and Sat-

The Pike's Peak Express furnishes the following items of news, under Denver City date of June 11:
"Gulch Mines in Gregory and the vicinity are actively prosecuted, but few are realizing their anticipations or taking out much more than their expenses. Some of the lead claims containing no paying dirt are pretty much abandoned for the present by miners desiring to realize inmediately. There is quartz enough now out to supply not only all the mills at present in operation, but all those on the road for the next six months. The rainy season has commenced unexpectedly early in the but all those on the road for the next six months. The rainy season has commenced unexpectedly early in the mountains, finding the miners unprepared with shelter. Timber for the construction of mills is scarce. Large numbers of emigrants are both arriving at and departing from the mining regions. Five hundred friendly Indians are on the South Park. The Arrapahoes and Chevennes are about sending out a war party against the Utes, leaving their families and horses near Denver City. There is very little improvement in husiness in There is very little improvement in business

The Delaware Bridge Case.

TRESTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

The Chancellor this morning gave an opinion in the Delaware Bridge case, affecting in some degree exclusive grants. The Trenton Delaware Bridge claimed the exclusive right to bridge the Delaware three miles above and three miles below their present bridge. This grant was alone granted by New-Jersey. The

This grant was alone granted by New-Zersey. In question came upon an application to grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the Trenton City Bridge Company from erecting a bridge across the Delaware.

The Chancellor denied the injunction. The grant by the Legislature of New Jersey of exclusive franchise was invalid and inoperative for want of concurrent jurisdiction provided for in the agreement between the two States, made in 1783. New Jersey had no right to give any such franchise, nor to covenant to re the right to build a bridge, without the cons. In Pennsylvania.

The Richmond Convention.

BALTIMORE, Taesday, June 19, 1 The following letter, from Mr. Baldwin of Syracus

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1880.

C. Fulton, esq.: I avail myself of the first moment's lessince my arrival in this city to request you to correct sor ors in relation to myself, considered by the mistakes of your of the proceedings of the late Convention in Richmon birst! I am made to say "that I could not well see how to Inion could be dissolved," whereas I said exactly the reverse.

Second: When first called to order, amid most veciferous cris
of "go on," "go on," I refused to go on, sayin that "I am her
by the courtesy of the Convention, and I will not abuse the
courtery by soing on if there is a single member objection
to it." and there being no objection made, I supposed, and had
right to suppose, that none existed, and the crise "Go on" bein
ventioned and incressed, I resumed my remarks at the poin
where I had been broken off, by the unanimous request, as I
supposed, of the Convention; and when called to order, I in
stantly took my seat. All this being suppressed in your report
of the proceedings, put an entirely different face on the whole
subject.

supposed, of the Convention, and suppressed in your report of the proceedings, put an entirely different face on the whole subject.

Of the desire of the Convention to suppress the debate I know nothing, nor could I have been induced, knowingly, to violate the convertey due to the occasion. Will you do us the favor to correct the error through the same means and channels it was committed?

A. BALDWIN.

Murder and Sulcide.

Boston, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.
In Lowell to-day Bryant Moore, shoemaker, aged about 45, shot his wife, and then himself. Both are dead. The cause of the act was jealousy.

The Bark White Cloud.

Boston, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

Returned bark Trinity, Leask, hence May 29 for Guliesta, June 4, latitude 35° 46′, longinde 67° 43′, fell in with bark White Cloud, Ray, from New-York for Cadiz, dismasted and full of water, having been knocked down in a gale on the 29th of May. The Trinity, in attempting to beat to windward of the wreck, in order to save the crew on board, missed stays and struck the White Cloud amidships, carrying away the Trinity's head spars and causing her to leak 600 strokes per hour. At 10 a. m. on the 5th, the Trinity succeeded in saving the crew and captain of the White Cloud, and brought them to this port. The Bark White Cloud.

From the Brazos.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 18, 1860.

The steamship Arizona brings Brazos advices of the 15th, and \$94,000 in specie.

Steamship Habana has arrived from Havana 15th

Disaster to Bark Trinity. Bostos, Tuesday, June II, 1880.

The bark Trinity, hence May 29 for Galveston, passed Highland Light at 8 a. m. to-day, putting back with loss of spars, &c. She has been in contact with an unknown vessel, and has the vessels crew on board. When passing the station, hung out a board with the following chalked on it: "White Cloud, W. C. Ray." The bark White Cloud, Capt. Ray, sailed from New-York, May 25, for Cadiz.

Election of a Chief Engineer.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 19, 1869.

The election of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department took place to-night. James McQuade, ex-Chief, was elected by 45 majority. The Turf at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

In the race to day on the Woodland Course, between colts, best three, in five, stakes \$4,000, Silverheels distanced Membrino Chief in the first heat. Time, 2:55].

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. J. N. McCullough has been appointed Receiver of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Fire. The steam saw-mill of Cameron, Story & Malone, situated in Storrs Township, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$25,000. Insurance \$4,000.

M. Faivre has been experimenting on the tility of the muscles on the application of electricity af-ter death. He finds that it increases for several hours after death, and disappears in about twelve hours.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Admission of the Seceders.

THE TEST OATH WITHDRAWN.

NOTHING DONE YET

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune

BALTIMORE, June 19-9 A. M. It was proposed to hoist the flag, flying over the Convention, Union down, this morning, and to adopt the motto, "Come ye Disconsolate." But the suggestion was overruled, and another pull at the pumps concluded upon, to see if the old Democratic hulk could yet be saved from sinking. The case grows desperate apace. The Douglas men are losing hope. It grows hourly more evident that they will be throttled. New-York will pat them on the back with one hand, and cut their throats with the other. When this slaughter is completed the tables will be turned, and the revenges will begin. Each side can whip the other, and they mean to do it.

The speeches of yesterday were nothing but the cries of the wounded, though the party is dying of the nigger. Not one of the speakers seemed to appreciate the fact.

After the fight over the contesting delegations is over, and when the old ones are admitted, a job which it is hoped to complete to-day, the war on the nomination will be recommenced at the point where it was left at Charleston, and how long that will last one man can tell as well as another. No light on the subject exists here.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, and agreed to refer the subject of contesting delegations to the Committee on Credentials; then adjourned to 5 this afternoon. This is a mere adjournment of the difficulty.

The Committee on Credentials will report against the old delegates in several instances.

The minority will report in favor of admitting

This report will be sustained by New-York, and will therefore be carried. Of course there will be more debate and more row over the two reports when the Convention reassembles. Whether they will be able to shut down the gate

on debate, and come to a vote, is questionable. There will be a strong effort to do it.

If they can do this, they may reach the point of renewing the old quarrel left unsettled at Charleston to-morrow.

The Douglas men still keep a stiff upper lip, but they begin to feel the drawings of the New-York

It seems now that the Convention will waste at least another day over the question of contesting delegations. The Committee reported at this afternoon session that they would not be able to make a report to-day on the subject committed to them. Thereupon the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, without transacting any

The action of the Committee, which is Douglas, will not be sustained by the Convention, which is substantially anti-Douglas. It now seems probable that the Committee will go for letting in the Douglas delegates from Alabama and Louisiana, and for excluding Florida and Texas altogether. But the Convention is likely to throw open its doors to every member of the body, as originally constituted who chooses to come in, and thus override the Committee. This is the programme of New-York, which holds the balance of power in the Convention, and intends to exercise it.

The test-oath resolution of Mr. Church, and the resolution of Mr. Howard, instructing the President to issue tickets to all the old members, were mutually withdrawn this morning, by way of compromise, to permit the disposition of the question of contested seats.

There are pleuty of rumors affoat as to candiand combinations, and there always are on such occasions, but there is nothing which has really form and body, unless it be a plan to have Virginia bring forward Horatio Seymour, whom New-York will then diffidently accept in place of Mr. Douglas.

As to changing the two thirds rule, there is nothing in it. Mr. Douglas will be pushed hard, and two-thirds aimed for stoutly, but no living man can see when or how they can be got.

It is suggested that at least a day will have to be given to Mr. Soulé on his claim to a seat, and another to Mr. Yancey on the platform.

One of our despatches from Bultimore yesterday accidentally placed Ex-Governor Matthews, of Mississippi, in an erroneous position. He has been a strong friend of Judge Dougles, but is now opposed to his nomination and made a speech against him just night.]

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.
The Convention was called to order soon after 10

'clock.

The theater was well filled, but not crowded.

The day was dark and gloomy, and the appearance of the inside of the theater was improved by its brillians.

of the inside of the theater was improved by its brilliant lighting with gas.

On motion of Mr. Ludlow of New-York, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The question pending being on ordering the previous question on the several motions respecting the admission of delegates.

Mr. Church of New-York asked consent to make a proposition to the Convention calculated to harmonize the pending motions, and to arrange in a friendly manner the question of the admission of delegates.

Crics of "Hear him, hear him," and unanimous consent was given.

sent was given.
Mr. Church continued—On consultation with the

Mr. Church continued—On consultation with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gilmore), an arrangement had been agreed on, honorable to both parties, which he hoped would meet the concurrence of the Convention. It was proposed that Mr. Gilmore should withdraw his amendment, and that Mr. Church should withdraw the latter portion of his amendment, leaving only before the Convention that portion referring to the Committee on Credentials the claims of all delegates applying for seats in the Convention. [Applause, and cries of "Agreed, agreed."]

The President—The Chair would inform the gentleman from New-York that, as the call for the previous question has been seconded, the action he desires can only be reached by the Convention refusing to order the previous question, or by manimous consent, to only be reached the previous question, or by manimous consent, to suspend the rules under which the Convention is acting.

Mr. Church—Then I ask the unanimous consent

Mr. Church—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention.

Cries of "granted," "granted."

The President—The Chair will understand consent to be given to modify the resolutions as proposed.

Mr. Gilmore—In pursuance of this agreement, then, I now withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Church—And I withdraw the latter portion of my proposition, and offer as an amendment in its place the following:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention mode vacant by the recession of delegates at Charleston, he referred to the Committee, which is hereby in structed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same, and report the names of the persons entitled to such seats.

Mr. Sibley of Minnesota said a controversy existed in the Minneso a delegation, and he desired to know it that also would be referred to the Committee.

Mr. Church understood that the resolution he had offered was already adopted by the Convention. If not, he hoped it would be allowed to be put without any embarra-sment. Discussion had already been had, and to introduce other issues would only reopen it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Cohrane rose to a point of order.

meved the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane rose to a point of order.

The Convention had agreed to allow I

withdraw his amendment, and Mr. Church to modify his proposition. This having been done, the question must recur on ordering the previous question, which has already been called and seconded.

The Precident decided and seconded.

The Precident decided that such was the position of the question, and suggested that the Minnesota case would be decided by the Convention at the proper time. He explained the error he had made in stating vesterday that the proceedings of the Florida Convention had been placed officially in his hands. The proceedings were only intended for his private information.

Mr. Church a modified resolution, merely referring the credentials to the committee was adopted by a unan

nous vote.

Mr. Penny of Delaware had consent to explain that the application of his colleague, Mr. Saulsbury, yesterday, for the admission of delegates to the floor, had been only intended to apply to those delegates who remained with the Convention at Charleston, and not to

mained with the Convention at Charleston, and not to the seceders.

Mr. M. Cook of Ohio moved to adjourn.

Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till 5 p. m.

Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania said that some contest existed over a seat in the Massachusetts delegation, which had better be sett ed at once.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and after some debate, B. F. Hallett of Massachusetts explained that he had been absent from the Charleston Convention, and had appointed a substitute. He now reclaimed his seat, but his substitute believed he had a right to retain it.

right to retain it.

After discussion, this case, together with those in the Arkansas and Minnesota delegations, was referred to

The following changes were then made in the Com-nittee on Credentials: Bentley of Delaware in place of Stout; Murrell of Kentuckyin place of Wood, and D. S. Gregory of California in place of Dudley. Mr. Phi lips then renewed his motion for a recess till

5 o'clock.

Mr. McCook of Ohio demanded a vote by States and the Convention, by a vote of 185 to 66, agreed to

djourn until 5 p. m. The President called the Convention to order

Mr. Fisher of Virginia desired to know whether members of this Convention are to be excluded from this Hall by police. If so, so help me God I will not submit to such an outrage. I have my commission here, and if it is not my passport to this Convention I will not retain my seat here. [Langhier.] You have no right to keep train bands at the door to prevent members entering the hall. The tickets have been

members entering the hall. The tickets have been changed since the morning session. Mr. Stetson of New-York had been similarly treated

Mr. Stetson of New-York had been similarly treated at the door, but did not think it was any reason for a secession from the Convention or dissolutisn of the Union. [Laughter.] Some of the officers have neglected their duty, and that is all I have to complain of.

Mr. King of Missouri called the attention of the President to the fact that a portion of the delegates from Georgia did not secede from this Convention, and the question should be submitted to the Committee on Credentials as to the rights of the non-seceding delegates of Georgia.

Credentials as to the rights of the non-second discussed Georgia.

Mr. Stewart of Michigan did not think any new business could now be introduced to the Convention until the report of the Committee on Credentials was received, and he understood that the Committee would not be prepared to report offull to-morrow morning. He therefore moved that the Convention now adjourn. At the request of the President, Mr. Stewart suspended the motion for a few moments.

The President stated that the system of oganization was adopted at Charleston which requires the dele res adopted at Charleson was adopted and seats in he Convention. This system was followed out here. It was absolutely necessary to adopt such a regulation It was absolutely necessary to adopt such a regulation in order to prevent the seats of members from being occupied by those not belonging to the Convention. What could have resulted but confusion if gentlemen should be admitted without restriction to the hall? The ball would be filled with strangers. It had been found necessary this morning to change the tickets of the delegates. The gentleman from Virginia, in making such a solemn appeal to the country, was only appealing against a necessary regulation. If the Convention will adopt some other plan to regulate the Convention, it will be most acceptable to the Chair, for it will save him from the most arduous and unpleasant of his duties.

tained the floor, and called upon the Convention not to cast any reflection upon the officers of the Convention.

A Delegate said that he had been at the door when Mr. Fisher endeavored to get in, and had pledged his honor that he was a member of the Convention, but the officers had refused to admit him, and rudely thrust

Fisher desired to make a statement President-The Chair reminds the gentleman

The President—The Chair reminds the gentleman that he is not in order.

Mr. Fisher—I had the floor, and did not yield it.

The President—if the gentleman did not yield the floor, at least several gentlemen have taken the floor since he spoke, and one has made the motion to adjourn, which is in order. [Laughter.]

Capt. Rynders of New-York—I rise to a point of order. The motion to adjourn is not in order if the gentleman from Michigan has got the floor. [Loud laughter.]

The President read a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, stating that the Com-

the Committee on Credentials, stating that the Committee would not be ready to report to night, and begging the Convention to continue its session during the evening. [Loud laughter.]

The President explained that the intention of the writer was evidently to ask that the Committee might

Loud cries were here made for Mr. Fisher of Vir-

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to

The Convention the adjournment of the Convention, the theater being well filled, calls were made for several speakers, among others, Capt. Rynders, who declined speaking, as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Fisher) might claim the floor.

An old gentleman named Worth, of Mississippi, not a delegate, volunteered a speech, and for some time amused the audience by whimsical remarks. He attributed the present difficulties to the fact that no manbad taken part in the Convention who had not been

tributed the present difficulties to the fact that no man bad taken part in the Convention who had not been for twenty-five years a defamer of General Jackson. There was Cushing, the President, who had been a defamer and an opponent of the principles of Jackson, until he (Cushing) turned a traitor to his party. Then there was Josiah Randall, an inveterate old sinner against Jackson, addressing a leading speech to the Convention. He continued to denounce Doughts and his supporters until the audience, getting weary, stopped his talk.

No other speaker answering to the call of the audience, the meeting dispersed.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 19, 1 p.m.

Mr. Douglas is undoubtedly beaten, and the chances
now appear to favor a union upon Horatio Seymour of
New York.

HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Express undertakes to make a point against Mr. Lincoln that he received \$200 for address ing an audience, or more properly, lecturing in pur-suance to an engagement, which he came a thousand miles to fill in the Cooper Institute, which speech or lecture the editors are horrified to know is being circulated as one of the means to elevate the author to the Presidency. Receiving pay for that which is for his own benefit, is the nut of the offense which shocks the editors of The Express.
In 1856, when Mr. Erastus Brooks, who is now a

much exercised with the parsimony of Mr. Lincoln, was running as the American candidate for Governor, he did not hesitate to travel the State, soliciting votes for himself, at the expense of other people. That it many instances, if not in every instance, his expenses were paid, I am quite certain, and I am under the impression that in some cases he was paid money direct

or speaking in his own behalf. Mr. Lincoln was not a candidate when he filled the \$200 engagement. The speech was not made in his own behalf; but if it was the means of giving him the nomination, and if it helps to elect him, he will not only have done infinitely more than men generally ac-complish for themselves, but on all hands the speech will be conceded to be a far better speculation than any money invested in Mr. Erastus Brooks in

I will simply remark that an accusation of selfishness and parsimony, coming from the Editors of The Express, must take the palm as the most refreshing thing that can be imagined, even in these closely-nearing dog-days.

-M. Faye, of the Observatory of Paris, in a dis ation on the repulsive force of the sun, attributes to it the considerable acceleration in the motion of Encke' comet, and adds that there is an acceleration in the mo tion of the earth, as deduced from ancient eclipses which is due to the same cause.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND INVENTION.

NEW ILLUMINATING AGENT.-It has recently been proposed in Paris by M. Bunsen to employ the metal magnesium for producing light by its combustion. This metal is the base of ma quesia, as aluminum is of alumina, and is much less kno wn than the latter metal. though it is but a short that time both were regarded alike obscure and uscless. Alumh um is remarkable for its lightness, being only about one fourth the weight of silver; but magnesium weighs only about two-thirds as much as aluminum, its specific gravity being 1.74. It resembles silver, and is not readily oxydized even in oist air. It can be hammered out on an anvil, and drawn into wire. It is prepared by decomposing the by means of potassium or sodium. The metal takes fire at the temperature at which bottle glass melts, and burns with a quiet and excessively vivid light. From the experiments of Messrs. Bunson and Roscoe appears that its illuminating power is very great. A wire 1-100th of an inch in diameter, while gives light equal to that of 74 stearin candles of fiv to the pound. Such a wire three feet long, and weigh ing nearly two grains, continues to give this light fo one minute. In ten bours, to obtain the same light from the candles, there would be consumed about 22 pounds (avoirdupois) of stearin, while of magnesium the consumption would be only between two and three

which, by clock-work movement, shall furnish it in the flame of an alcohol lamp as fast as required. The apparatus will be of the most portable character, and may be advantageously applied where large and expensive lights of great intensity are employed, as for lighthouses. A portable light of this character has been a great desideratum for the heliotrope instruments en ployed upon the United States Coast Survey, and if it be not too expensive, is likely to find an early appli cation upon such works. Its effect can be mult by the employment of larger wires or of several to The flame is remarkable for its uniformity and steadi-

ness, and possesses extraordinary chemical or photochemical power, all of which are properties that render it peculiarly adapted for photographing by night or in places to which the light of day cannot penetrate. As regards economy it is a more expensive material a present than candles; but, with a demand requiring its use for practical purposes, it can probably be furnished at much less cost than when prepared as heretofor only as a philosophical curiosity. Its price at Vienn is quoted at 7.80f. the gramme, or about 50 cents per grain. Even this high price, it is thought, will no prevent its being used for photographing—the duration of the light required for any operation not exceeding about half a minute.

A NEW SORGHO SUGAR EVAPORATOR .- ARTOR Miler of Laporte, Indiana, has recently patented a sugar boiler on a new principle, which may be described as being two halves of a circular pan, six feet in diameter and six inches deep, which are bolted together, but set a listle distance apart, so as to leave an air space between the parallel sides of the pans. The two halves of the pan being filled with sorgbum juice, that in one side may be boiled up to the point of granulation and then turned off the fire to prevent burning, the rotation bringing the liquid in the other half over the fire to be boiled in its turn. We have been shown by the Rev. Mr. Lane a sample of tolerable sugar made in the apparatus at an expense, it is claimed, of not over two

-M. de Khanikoff has published a map of levelings, made by him in 1859 in Khorassan, Affghanis-tan, Seistan and Central Persia, over an extent of 200, 000 square miles. They are located by a triangulation connected with the triangulation of Trans-Caucasia This vast country is subdivided into four terraces of unequal extent, and with a mean hight of 1,500 to 3,000 feet, each having a central depression and forming a basin. The first and largest contains the great desert between Koum and Nichapoor; the second and south-western, which is the driest of all, is the desert of Loot, between Khorassan and Irak; the third, the desert of Seistan, has at its lowest point Lake Hamoon; and the fourth occupies the country between Toon Khaf and Selzar. The mountains which furrow these terraces are composed mainly of crystalline rocks, and are remarkable for their uniformity and for the extreme dryness of their slopes. The vegetation of the first and last-named terraces is identical with that of the plains of Transoxiania; the others present some plants of tropical forms similar to those of Southern Arabia. Wherever the country is sheltered against the cold northern winds, the date-tree is cultivated with success. The increase of temperature in crossing ing ten times the distance across the steppes immediately to the northward. This sudden increase is due to the heat of the sun in the desert of Loot, which has no water to a considerable depth, and no vegetation or organic life. The increase of temperature is accompanied by a much greater increase in the dryness of the air. At Astrabad the hygrometer stands at 80 or 90 degrees, while at Bastam, which is on the other side of a chain of mountains, it sinks to 22 or 23 degrees, and in the desert of Loot, even in the month of March,

it is as low as 13 degrees. -The course of the great storm in Europe of the 27th and 28th of February has been definitely traced by Mr. R. P. Secchi of Rome. It was fifteen hours traveling from Paris to Rome. Mr. Secchi is the inventor of a recording barometer and anemometer.

-M. Pesier, the chemist of the great sugar refiners of the Messrs. Hamoir at Valenciennes, has invented a new process for refining beet-sugar. Hitherto animal black has been used in two different stages, at a cost which raised the price of beet-sugar far above that of cane sugar, and prevented its manufacture anywhere out of France, where it is fostered by high protective duties. M. Pesier replaces this by alcohol, and although the volume of alcohol is twice as great as that of juice, yet it can be distilled and used over again; and, according to the great chemist Dumas, is a great economic success.

FIRE IN SIXTH STREET,-The alarm of fire at 1 clock this morning was occasioned by the burning of a stable on Sixth street, between First and Second avenues. The damage sustained was not very exten-

THE APRICANS AT KEY WEST .- The Savanne

THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.—The Savannak (Ga.) Republican publishes the following entract from a private letter, dated Key West, June 8:

"On the 23d May the Crusade, Lieut. Maffitt, captured a bark with 425 splendid fellows on board, the most admirable collection of Africans I have ever seen. There was no sickness among them, and up to this time there have been no deaths. The Willifire has lost 51, the William 89.

"We are much occupied with the slaves, and will be

51, the William 89.

"We are much occupied with the slaves, and will be glad when the business is settled and they are disposed of. The African village presents a very curious spectacle: 1,480 wild Africans, dancing and singing night and day. They do not fancy the idea of returning to their native land.

"It is runnored that an assault on the baracoons will be made by parties from Havana, to 'nab' the negrees."

FIRST GUN FROM SANGAMON,-Au election for

First Gun from Sangamon.—An election for Justice of the peace came off in Berlin precinct, Sangamon County, Illinois, on Saturday last. Party lines were strictly drawn, for the Democrate supposed they could elect their candidate without difficulty; and the Republicans, though expecting to be beaten, as usual, were determined to make a good fight. The election was one of the most exciting that has been held in Berlin precinct for years, and when the polls were closed the Democrate felt certain that their stronghold was still in their possession. But the counting of the votes told the following story: For John F. Elliott, Republican, 152; L. G. Montague, 115—Republican majority 37! The Democratic majority in 1858 was twenty-two. So we have already gained fifty-nine votes in Berlin precinct, and we are informed that the prospects for further gains are exceedingly flattering. Good for the Republicans of Berlin! says The Springfield Journal. Sangamon County must and will be field Journal, Sangamon County must and will be redeemed this Fall. [Chic. Press and Trib., June 16.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

-The Republicans of Waterbury, Coun., held a gloious ratification meeting on Monday evening. The spirit and enthusiasm were equal to that of '56. The minations were ratified with a will. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by Mesers. Kellogg of Waterbury, Hawley of Hartford, and Judge Culver of Brooklyn. Nominations were never more heartily re-

-Mayor Wood denies having written the credited to him in yesterday morning's papers, as in-dorsing Douglas, in connection with the Baltimore Convention. He says his position is the same as aintained by him at Charleston.

-It is stated that Senator Andrew Johnson of Tenessee has written a letter to Gen. Samuel Milligan of the Tennessee delegation, withdrawing his name from any Convention, with Presidential aspirations at Baltimore. He considers this "an hour of peril to the harmony and integrity of the Democratic party, of serious apprehension for the future welfare and perpetuity of our Government," and does not wish to add the difficulties and embarrassments of his friends.

-Mr. Wigfall of Texas is not without some sort of honor in his own country. The State Journal quotes an approving paragraph from The Washington Constitution, and thus goes on:

"We have not yet seen the above speech. It is gratifying, however, to the many friends of Mr. Wig-fall to find that his Senatorial career has so bright a

-A Lincoln and Hamlin Club has been orga Burlington, N. J., by the election of the following officers: President-Edmund Morris; Vice-President -Joseph Cross, H. S. Haines, B. F. Alloways; Sec. retaries-A. Hurley, D. P. Naylor; Treasurer-G. C. Burling; Committee of Correspondence Samuel Gummers, William R. Allen, John B/Roberts.

-A Republican ratification meeting was held Danbury, Tompkins County, on Friday evening. On this occasion, after addresses from several gentlemen 61 new members joined the Republican Club of that

-The young men of the Seventeenth Ward, Brook lyn (Greenpoint), met on Thursday evening last, and organized a Wide-Awake Club. The following gentlemen were elected its officers: President and Captain E. D. Taft; Vice-President, George Lamp; Secretary Daniel L. McDonald; Assistant Secretary, John Tinkey; Treasurer, Wm. S. Cabels; Anditor, James Englis; Executive Committee, O. Benton, Isaac Os-born, G. Rodgers, Wallen Holmes, and Henry L.

-The Hon. Richard Yates, Republican candidate for Governor in Illinois, addressed a mass-meeting at pringfield on the 7th inst. We regret that we have not room to copy the whole of his speech, which was a lucid and forcible exhibition of Republican principles: but we extract from it the following passage relative to Mr. Lipcoln:

relative to Mr. Lincoln:

"Now, fellow-citizens, it may strike you as rather a strange matter that the people of so great a nation as this should come to Illinois for its President—that the mighty Republican party should look to this far away Prairie State for its standard-bearer in such a moment-ous contest. Yet, I say here to-day, that I have heard the great men of this nation, North and South, East and West, for four consecutive years in the Hall of the Honse of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States; I have heard the Stephens and Toombs of the South, the Sewards, Chases, and Corwins of the North; I have heard the most renowned orators on the floor of the Senate and House daily for years; and I say here to-day, that for clearness of statement, for say here to-day, that for clearness of statement, for penetration of thought, for power of irresistible logic, for broad, comprehensive, statesmanlike views, for exalted purity of private and public character, your own Abraham Lincoln is the clearest, noblest, purest, and best of them all. In the history of his life—in all and best of them all. In the history of his life—in all the elements which inspire with enthusiasm the hearts of the masses of mankind, and rouse the millions to ac-tion, I stand up here to-day in this the Capital of the State, and in the presence of my countrymen, to say that the name of Abraham Lincoln is this day and hour

State, and in the presence of my countrymen, to say that the name of Abraham Lincoln is this day and hour the mightiest name upon the Continent of North America. [Prolonged cheers.]

"My friend Green, who introduced me, told me the first time he ever saw Lincoln, he was in the Sangamon River, with his pants rolled up some five feet, more or less, trying to pilot a flat-boat over a mill-dam. The boat had got so full of water that it was very difficult to manage, and almost impossible to get it over the dam. Lincoln finally contrived to get her prow over so that it projected a few feet, and there it stood. But he then invented a new way of baling a flat-boat. He bored a hole through the bottom to let the water rus out, and then corked her up, and she launched right over. [Great laughter.] I think the Captain who proved himself so fitted to navigate the broad-horn over the dam, is no doubt the man who is to stand upon the deck of the old ship, 'the Constitution,' and guide her safely over the billows and breakers that surround her. [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

"I said Lincoln was once a poor boy. And is it withing I let her volume. ssfely over the billows and precase.
[Enthusiastic and prolonged applanse.]
I said Lincoln was once a poor boy. And is it thing? Is there no lesson in his life to you, fellow-

cit zens? Is not his example and his achievement a lesson to the hopeful, the young and the poor? And will you blame the people if they love their own? He is the hest friend of labor, who himself has labored. He can best sympathize with the people in their wants. Is the story of his life nothing? He is the representative of the great idea of the Republican party—labor—free labor. The representative of the genius of our free institutions. A boy, the son of poor parents, himself poor, begins life unaided, save by his own industry and genius, struggles on, advancing step by step, through many years of patient and carnest endeavor, until he rises to that prondest of all human elevations, the Presidency of the United States.

"What an example here is for our children. Hereafter, the poor boy who follows him in his history as he leaves the State of Kentucky, at the age of six years, and grows up in Indiana, laboring faithfully with his hands, going to Illinois and working on step by step, until he becomes the mighty statesman, and honored chief of thirty millions of freemen—as the poor boy of future years reads the story, he will feel strange emotions in his breast, and determine to emulate the example of the noble Lincoln. [Cheers.] The poor boy—the poorest of you, though his parents may be humble, though he may have to face the colds of Winter and the Summer's sun, however poor he may be, in this land of freedom, where the avenues to office and success are open to all, he can point to Abraham Lincoln, and straighten himself up and say, 'I have the same right and same opportunity to be President as any other boy."

"Fellow-citizens, the name of Abraham Lincoln, which we present to you, is a winning name—a name to rally on wherever freedom requires a champion—a

"Fellow-citizens, the name of Abraham Lincoln, which we present to you, is a winning name—a name to rally on wherever freedom requires a champion—a name to boast of wherever you would point to an honest man or a patriot—a name to love wherever affection would seek a warm-hearted and generous spirit—a name which is a spell to gather millions wherever free hearts and strong hands are to be summoned in favor of liberty and humanity." [Tremendous applause.]
—Parson Brownlow of The Knoxville Whig, says

of neutral papers:
"We occasionally receive a number of a paper, declar of neutral papers:

"We occasionally receive a number of a paper, declaring itself neutral, and asking an exchange. We have no use for a paper that is neutral, touching the exciting issue of this day and time. This is no age in which to be neutral, in relation to the affairs of government, or the religion of God. Every paper in the country should be for or against the heresies of the age, and the corruptions of the men in power. We prafer to read a paper that openly advocates stealing, to one that stands by, looks on, and refuses to speak. When we take a paper in had, and read its motto 'neutral in Politics and Religion,' we dash it to the ground, with hate and contempt."

FRANK BLAIR TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the People of the First Congressional District of Missouri.

I take the first moment after being sworn in as your Representative in the present Congress, to inform you that with the close of this session I resign the trust, to anbmit to your own suffrages, now vindicated by the constitutional tribunal against the fraudo of the last election, a renewed choice. I contested the seat which Mr. Barret took, not to expel him and hold it myself in virtue of the decision of the Representatives of the people, but to refer the question of right again to those immediately interested—to you.

The attitude which I submitted to take to accomplish

The attitude which I submitted to take to accomplish a result just to you, and, I believe, useful to the country, has been to me one of humiliation, of anxiety, of expense, of labor. It is one, I must truly declare, I would not have assumed merely to change places with my competitor. It was my conviction that the executive power, installed at Washington by fraud and corruption, had resolved to perpetuate itself by the me to resist them, overwhelming as they were, in my own case.

Mr. Buchanan insegurated in his own election the plan of carrying elections by fraud, violence, and cor-ruption. The Pennsylvania election in 1856, which led the way to his success, was effected by taking the polls in Philadelphia by bullles, and under their control polls in Philadelphin by bullies, and under their common voting thousands of frandulent votes on forged naturalization papers, and other false pretenses. These facts were established by the decision of an impartial judicial tribunal, which tested the validity of that election in the case of Mr. Mann, one of the officers defeated by those frands, and who ousted his opponent on the proof of them. The work thus begun has been continued at selected points ever rince, to support the power thus installed. I shall only allude to a few instances where the hand of the Precident was made distinctly visible. His complicity with Calhoun in the Kansas election frands, to enforce the Lecompton Constitution, is made notorious by innumerable circumstances, but he establishes the fact by his own signature, in his private letter to Gov. Walker, made public by the Covode Committee, in which he says he will "contrive" to keep the troops ordered to Utah under Harney in Kaussa until after the election. They were kept there, and voted, in violation of law, to sustain the Lecompton frand, and to intimidate the legal voters who would resist it. The hand of the Executive is next seen in the attempts made to pack the present Congress to support his system of corruption. A most glaring instance it found in the election of a member from Michigan to-supplant Mr. Howard. The means employed signalization. It had entered into a contract for the building of a Custom-House at Detroit. The bonks were signed and delivered, and the contractors awaited orders, when the Government violated the engagement—took the job into its own hands—sent out an agent, who, at a greatly enhanced cost (exceeding the contract price by \$60,000), employed a multitude of imported em voting thousands of fraudulent votes on forged natural

the job into its own hands—sent our an agent, wa a greatly enhanced cost (exceeding the contract by \$00,000), employed a multitude of importer ployees to do the work, and theirs and other rotes from Canada were used to turn the scale a fur. Howard, who, in his recent contest in recon-Of a piecewith this was the successful management in which the President's hand again appears, to secure the return of Mr. Plorence, from Publishins. To accomplish this, two frigates are ordered to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. As the election approached, the yard was filled with supernumeraries from a distance. The following letter, from Col. W. C. Patterson of Philadelphia, to the President, which was sent by the President to the Secretary of the Navy, with his indorsement of the application it contained, shows clearly that the public Treasury was used by the Chief Magistrate to elect his favoritee and pollute the ballot-box:

Pathadelphia, Sept. 18, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I venture to suggest to you the importance awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop, no building at the Navy Yard at this time, and if it can be don without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick & Son Theirs is the only establishment in the First Discrict which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time, 390; when it fall work, 450.

all work, 450.

The manuging partners (Mr. M., sen., being absent in bad ealth), are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their rec during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only di Whirs of any influence in that district who are in favor of its rediction of Colonel Florence.

increase il.

The First District will, I hope, be carried in any event, but rith that shop at work, full handed, two weeks prior to the lection, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt.

With much respect, W. C. PATTERSON. Tue PRESIDENT This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy by the President with his indorsement:

y the President with its Sarraman IS, 1858.

"The inclosed letter from Colonel Patterson of Philadelphi submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Mary."

"J. B."

"The inclosed letter from Colonel Patterson of Philadelphia is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy."

Such a letter, thus indorsed by the President and sent to one of his subordinates, could not fail of its effect; and accordingly the work was given to Merrick & Sons, over the heads of much lower bidders, to whom, by the law, it should have been assigned; and the influence of the firm. "with its 450 men when in full work," secured to Col. Florence.

But as Philadelphia is considered the pivot of the State which is the pivot of the Union, Mr. Bachanao's hand was again put forth to bring the influence of the Treasury to assist his machinations in that city against the "Peoples' party" in a later election. It will be seen from the evidence laid before the Senate by Preston King, chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the abuses connected with the contracts for the Executive printing, that the great job of the post-office blanks was us-d to suborn two presses in Philadelphia and to organize a third party to divide, in the hope of defeating, the opposition to the Administration.

It is shown by the testimony of the employees of the Executive—most refluctant and partial witnesses—that the high functionaries of the Government at Washington connived at fraudulent charges for this printing by which \$76,000 was paid for it when only \$20,000 was earned—that the contractor was compelled to divide these profits and permit the disposition of the greater

ernment, to whom the power or many a tourist benefit is confided, were in collusion with the contractors to cheat the Government, and taking the lion's share, with the approbation of the President himself, to be employed in bribing the press and carrying on corrupt intrigues with party leaders, to better their confiding partisans into the fishes position of fighting for an Administration to which they were opposed.

I have referred to these instances of the interposition of the Federal Administration to defeat the sufficient of the Federal Administration to defeat the sufficient of the House of Representatives to subserviency, to show the motive of my resistance and the inportance of the contest from which I have empreed. Impressed with the conviction that the money, the official influence, and the opportunity for organising force and final, which the Government puts within the reach of the President, have all been exerted to control the pspular elections, and my own among the rest, I felt it my duty to defend the rights of my constituents in ambiting them as conferred on me, against the formidable and growing abuses of Executive power. I consides Mr. Barret as a mere instrument in the hands of the antagonists of free principles and the purity of elections in the St. Louis district.

He did not raise the Democracy, prostrated under its accomplished leader in 1856, by a vote of 6,000 to 2,000, anddenly at the next election to 7,000, its opponent still holding not only the vote of Mr. Howard in Michigan; that filled the frigate in the Philadelphia. Navy-Yard with 1,700 cautkers, candle-holders, and oakum-pickers, like the concealed froops in the Prejan loves, to carry the city; that brought the myraidoms to the polls in 8t. Louis to put under foot its rightful suffrage. It cannot be doubted that the power which detained our army in Kansas to control its elections, when it should have been employed in suppressing our sumy to the rigors of a Winter march in the Rocky Mountains, and starvation from want of provision

uencies.

To the American, Desocratic and Republican Representatives in Congress, who have aided in the restoration of the rights of my constituents and in unmastring the frauds by which they were violated, I have nothing to offer except the horange of my enduring gratitude.

Wassington Citt, June 11, 1869.